

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1919,

BY

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School Medical Officer.

DARLINGTON:

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—
1920.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit for your consideration my Ninth Annual Report, on the Health and Sanitary condition of Darlington during the year 1919.

The birth-rate in Darlington increased from 19.5 in 1918 to 20.5 in 1919; the death-rate has fallen in the same period from 16.7 to 15.7 per 1,000 of the population. A feature of the year has been the continuation of the Influenza outbreak during the first half of the year. This accounted for 106 deaths compared with 178 in the previous year. The measures taken to deal with the outbreak by the Influenza Emergency Sub-Committee, particularly the provision of Home Helps, were greatly appreciated.

One case of Smallpox occurred in the Borough. A large number of contacts were kept under observation, and it is a matter for congratulation that no spread of the disease took place.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever during the year was considerably in excess of the previous year. The number of cases of Diphtheria was about the same, but no deaths occurred from this disease. A moderately severe outbreak of Measles occurred during the year but the mortality was not great.

The question of the provision of houses to supply the great deficiency now existing is a matter of great difficulty, but it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Housing Committee will soon make a great change for the better.

The question of dealing with the conversions of un-

desirable types of sanitary convenience and the execution of general repairs and improvements in the town have been seriously hampered by the difficulty of obtaining materials and labour. Among matters requiring consideration which have been held over on account of war conditions are improvement of the water supply and sewage disposal; it is to be hoped that the consideration that these matters were receiving previous to the war will now be continued.

The efforts that are being made to improve the health of the nation, among which are to be counted the increasing interest in maternity and child welfare, better and more adequate housing conditions, the extension and improvement of Hospitals, the prevention as well as cure of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases, and the regular attention now given to the physical condition of school children, are the result of the greater hold which questions of health are now taking on the public conscience. A matter of great importance to the health, happiness and efficiency of the nation is discussed in the recent reports of the Home Office and Ministry of Munitions on the effects of industrial fatigue; these reports deserve the most careful attention of both employers and workmen.

I wish to again thank the Committee for their continued support, and to express indebtedness to my colleagues for their ready co-operation on all occasions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. MOSTYN.

Health Office,

Feehams,

August, 1920.

HEALTH REPORT, 1919.

Area of the Borough.—4,614 acres.

Population.—The population, at the 1911 census, of the Borough as now constituted was 57,328 persons; the number of “families or separate occupiers” may be estimated at 12,669 at the same period.

The Registrar General gives the following estimates of population for the year 1919:—

For the birth-rate	...	...	...	66,729.
For the civilian death-rate	...	...	...	64,058.

The latter is an estimate of the civilian population; the former of the total population based on the assumption that the ratio between the total and the civilian population is the same in the borough as in England and Wales as a whole.

Births.—The net number of births assignable to Darlington was 1,365 of which 91 were illegitimate. The number is made up as follows:—

Legitimate:—

Males—Registered Births, 684; Inward Transfers, 0;
Outward Transfers, 8.

Females—Registered Births, 603; Inward Transfers, 1;
Outward Transfers, 6.

Illegitimate:—

Males—Registered Births, 46; Inward Transfers, 0;
Outward Transfers, 0.

Females—Registered Births, 44; Inward Transfers, 4;
Outward Transfers, 3.

With the population as estimated by the Registrar General these figures give a birth rate of 20.5 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.5 per

1,000 of the population per annum.

Deaths.—During the year 1,023 deaths occurred in the Borough; of these 69 were of non-residents, and have been transferred to other districts; on the other hand the deaths of 53 Darlington residents occurred outside the Borough. These numbers give a **death rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population per annum**, if the population be taken to be 64,058 as estimated by the Registrar General. Here, and throughout this report, all deaths of members of the Army and Navy are excluded in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar General.

One hundred and ninety-nine deaths occurred in Institutions in the Borough—76 in the Workhouse, 78 in the General Hospital, 19 in the Borough Isolation Hospital, 1 in the Small-pox Hospital, 4 in Military Hospitals, 1 in a residential school, and 20 in Nursing Homes; in addition to these 19 residents of Darlington died in Asylums, and 12 in other Institutions outside the Borough.

Still Births.—The bodies of 64 stillborn children from the Borough were buried in the Town Cemeteries during the year. The numbers for the various quarters of the year were 14, 10, 22, and 18 respectively.

Particulars of the causes of death, and the ages at which death took place, will be found in Tables I. and II., pages 32 and 34.

The following Table compares Darlington with the County of Durham and the rest of England and Wales for 1919:—

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1919.

(Provisional Figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1919 have been used for the purposes of this Table.)

BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes.	Feveric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Accidents and Violence.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Uncertified Causes. of Death.	Cases. Inquest.	Cases. Certified Institutions.	
England and Wales 18.5	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.13	1.17	0.47	9.59	89	23.9	92.5	6.2	1.3	
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	19.0	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.14	1.20	0.45	12.24	93	29.2	92.3	6.9	0.8
148 Smaller Towns (Census Popu- lations 20,000—50,000)	18.3	12.6	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.12	1.10	0.39	8.67	90	16.6	93.6	4.9	1.5
London	18.3	13.4	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.18	0.96	0.47	16.22	85	44.7	91.2	8.6	0.2
Durham County	23.4	13.2	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.16	0.31	13.00	113	—	95.8	—	3.2	DARLINGTON
	20.5	15.7	0.02	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.00	1.65	0.00	19.5	138	26.37	0.39	2.6	2.6	4.9

*Non-Civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for other areas.

Twenty-six **Coroner's Inquests** were held in the Borough and six outside the Borough, in connexion with deaths assignable to Darlington; the proportion of these inquest cases to the total number of deaths being 3.2 per cent. There were also 6 inquests held in the Borough of deaths which have been transferred to other districts.

Uncertified Deaths.—During 1919 there were 49 deaths, the causes of which were not certified by medical men or the Coroner after inquest, equivalent to 4.9 per cent of the total number of deaths. Thirteen of these deaths were of children under one year of age.

Accidents and Violent Deaths.—Twenty-five deaths were due to accidents or violence, viz.:—8 to burns or scalds, 7 to falls, 4 to drowning, 2 to motor car accidents, 1 to an accident at work, 1 to overlying, 1 to gas poisoning, and 1 to a broken leg.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 188, corresponding to an **Infant Mortality Rate of 138 per 1,000 births.** There were 19 deaths of illegitimate infants assignable to the Borough; comparing these with the 91 illegitimate births during the year assignable to the Borough the death rate of illegitimate infants amounts to 209 per 1,000 births.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visitors.—A third Health Visitor was appointed in April, 1919.

Maternity Centres.—During the year the work of the Maternity Centres at Albert Road and Beaumont Street Domestic Centre was carried on as in the previous year. At Beaumont Street the average weekly attendance of children was 20.8, and at Albert Road the average attendance of the children for the year was 21.3. The average attendance at the Sewing Class was 4.6 per week.

The Maternity Centre at Albert Road, which is open on Tuesday afternoons, was held on 50 occasions, and the Maternity Centre at Beaumont Street Domestic Centre, which is open on Thursday afternoons, was held on 48 occasions. The Sewing Class was held on 47 occasions.

Notification of Births.—During the year the Health Visitors paid 1,225 first visits and 3,315 re-visits to houses where births had occurred; 823 visits were paid by them in connexion with cases of measles, and 661 for other reasons.

Midwives.—During the year the inspection of Midwives was carried out by the Health Visitors. At the commencement of the year 9 Midwives were practising, of whom 4 were trained and 5 untrained. At the end of the year only six were actually working in the Borough; of these 2 only were trained. During the year 1,377 births were registered in Darlington, of which the midwives conducted 662 cases; on 29 occasions medical assistance was sent for in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. In addition, Midwives also acted as Nurses under the Doctors in 135 cases. The work has in general been satisfactory. Some districts of the town are not within easy reach of any of the midwives. On account of the shortage of houses this difficulty cannot be rectified at present. In July a grant for midwifery training was made by the Darlington Education Committee to one candidate who, owing to family sickness, was not able to avail herself of it.

In March, Mrs. Pendlebury addressed the midwives on the subject of Venereal Diseases. The midwives have been kept well informed of the advances made in the maternity and child welfare work in the Borough.

Under the Midwives Act, 1918, the Local Authority became responsible for the fees of a medical practitioner called in by a midwife in accordance with the rules of the Central

Midwives' Board. Particulars with reference to the carrying out of this Act are as follows:—

Causes for which a Doctor has been called in:—

Feebleness of child	...	4	Convulsions	...	2
" Baby ill "	...	1	Cleft Palate	....	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	6	Broncho-Pneumonia	...	2
Ruptured Perineum	...	2	Ante-partum		
Deformed Foot	...	2	Haemorrhage	...	1
Adherent Placenta	...	1	Obstructed or Difficult		
Uterine Inertia	...	1	Labour	...	2
Instruments required	...	1	Pain in Stomach,		
Oedema	...	1	high temperature	...	1
Premature Birth	...	4	Placenta Praevia	...	1
			Total,	33.	

The following table shews how the charges for these visits were dealt with:—

	Cases.
No account received by Health Committee from Doctor	... ... ... ... ... 15
Accounts sent in to Health Committee...	... 18
Fees paid by Patient direct to Doctor	3
Whole fee refunded by Patient ...	6
Whole fee remitted by Health Committee	5
Part fee remitted, remainder not yet re-fund	1
Refund promised by Patient but still un-paid	2
Patient left, no address ...	1
	—
	33

Home Helps.—The provision of "Home Helps," as outlined in the Scheme approved by the Local Government Board on November 28th, 1918, was begun this year. The first Home Help was appointed in March, 1919, but it was found

necessary to appoint a temporary Home Help in October, 1919. During the nine months the Home Helps were at work, 31 applications were made for their services; it was possible to arrange for them to attend 18 of these cases, at which they gave 317 days' service. In work of this kind it is not possible always to avoid intervals between successive employments. General satisfaction has been expressed with this work, but up to the end of the year it was to be regretted that few applications were received from mothers in very poor circumstances; in the following year (1920) a larger proportion of the applications came from poorer mothers. A charge is made to the mothers of ten shillings for two weeks' service if paid in advance.

Maternity Cases.—At the end of the year the Health Committee decided to confer with the General Hospital Committee with a view to formulating a scheme for the provision of hospital accommodation for maternity cases in the Borough, as there is no lying-in hospital in Darlington or the neighbouring district. The need for such accommodation, not only in cases of complication but in simple cases, has been increased by the housing shortage.

On the 18th of December, 1919, the Health Committee passed the following resolution, which was confirmed by the Council on the 8th January, 1920:—

“ **Maternity Cases—Hospital Accommodation for**—It is recommended that as a temporary measure, and subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, the offer of the Hospital Committee to set aside a minimum number of two beds and to receive cases at the rate of three guineas per week “in addition to medical fees (if any) be accepted.”

Approval of this scheme was notified by the Ministry of Health on the 10th February, 1920.

An arrangement was entered into with the Darlington

Queen's Nurses Association for the home nursing of mothers and children in certain cases (see page 18).

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—As mentioned on page 18, an agreement has been entered into with the Darlington General Hospital for providing accommodation for children suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Maternity Bags were made by the members of the Voluntary Committee out of material supplied by the Council at the Sewing Classes to be lent to mothers in necessitous cases.

Supply of Milk to Mothers and Children.—During 1919, 5,711 pounds of dried milk were supplied at about cost price to mothers and children attending the Maternity Centres, and 145 pounds were given free. In addition to this, orders were given to milksellers in the town for 484 quarts of milk; the total cost of the milk and dried milk given free being £30 15s. 5d. Inquiries were made into the financial position in each case, and in no case was milk given free except on the certificate of the Maternity Centre Medical Officer and after special inquiries by the Health Visitors.

Baby Day Celebration.—A Baby Day Celebration was held at Polam Hall on July 30th. After an entertainment given by girls from the Darlington High School, a meeting was held in the garden. Alderman Stewart presided and gave an interesting history of the growth of maternity work in the town, after which Miss March gave an excellent address on "Babyhood, what it means and what it promises." A Mothercraft Exhibition was kindly lent by the Durham County Council.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE shewing the number of **Notifications** of notifiable Diseases, the **deaths** occurring therefrom, and also the number of Darlington Patients admitted to and discharged from the Borough Isolation Hospitals during 1919.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Diseases.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Number in Hospital at beginning of year.	Admitted to Hospital during year.	Discharged from Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Remaining in Hospital at end of year.	Case Mortality : Per Cent. of Admissions.
Smallpox ..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	100·0
Scarlet Fever ..	229	6	24	221	128	5	112	2·3
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	100	..	10	93	92	..	11	..
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever ..	7	1	..	5	4	1	..	20·0
Puerperal Fever ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	100·0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	155	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	64	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles and German Measles ..	1187	8	1	..	1	..	..	..
†Acute Polio- Encephalitis ..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	100·0
Acute Influenza Pneumonia ..	139	68	..	11	7	4	..	36·4
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	45	77	..	1	1	..	..	..
Malaria ..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1919 ..	2028	248	35	336	234	14	123	4·8
Total for 1918 ..	1286	121	12	179	139	17	35	9·5

* Included in this item is 1 case finally diagnosed as Tuberculous Meningitis.

+ Included in this item is 1 case finally diagnosed as Cerebro-Spinal Fever ; the patient died in hospital.

NOTE.—Acute Influenza Pneumonia, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Malaria, Trench Fever, and Dysentery, became notifiable on 1st March, 1919. The deaths in the second column refer to the whole year.

The cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital include 1 case of Scarlet Fever, 6 cases of Diphtheria, and 1 case of Scabies from soldiers in the Borough. The case of Scabies was discharged from the Isolation Hospital on the same day as it was admitted and sent elsewhere.

In addition to these, 8 civil cases and 4 military cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 civil cases and 6 military cases of Diphtheria, 3 military cases of Mumps, 2 military cases of Measles, 1 military case of Erysipelas, and 1 military case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were removed from outside the Borough.

The following Table shews the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified each month during 1919:—

	Totals.											
	Dysentery.											
Acute Primary Pneumonia.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Infantile Pneumonia.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Laryngitis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Phthisis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German Measles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles and Scarlet Fever.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacillary Dysentery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January	6	9	3	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	3	8	6	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	7	4	1	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	1	4	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May..	1	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	2	9	2	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July..	8	8	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	12	5	1	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	23	9	1	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	47	14	1	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	45	11	..	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	74	11	..	14	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1919	229	100	7	155	64	2	27	28	1187	2	2	139
Total for 1918	83	91	5	101	105	1	26	17	853	4	..	45

*†See notes on previous page.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was more prevalent than in the previous year. Of the 229 cases notified, 221, or 96.5 per cent, were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. Among these there were five deaths.

Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).—The number of cases notified was 100, compared with 91 in the previous year. Ninety-three of these were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths from Diphtheria.

Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever.—Seven cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, 5 of which were admitted to Hospital. One death occurred in Hospital.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases of this disease were notified during the year. Two deaths of Darlington residents occurred outside the Borough and the deaths were transferred to Darlington.

Erysipelas.—Twenty-seven cases of Erysipelas were notified.

Diarrhoea.—Thirty-six deaths occurred from Diarrhoea; of these 24 were under one year of age, 2 from one to two, 2 from two to five, 3 from five to fifteen, 3 from 25 to 45, and 2 over 65 years.

Measles caused 8 deaths. In all 1,187 cases were notified, 119 by parents and the remainder by medical attendants, 1,175 cases were notified as Measles and 12 as German Measles. The ages of the cases notified were as follows:—

Under one, 39 with 1 death; one year, 69 with 2 deaths; two years, 114 with 1 death; three years, 163 with 2 deaths; four years, 197; five years, 249 with 2 deaths; six years, 180; over seven and under ten, 131; ten to fifteen, 27; over fifteen, 18; there were 2 deaths in April, 1 in May, 2 in June, and 3 in December.

Measles ceased to be a notifiable disease throughout the country on the 1st of January, 1920, but, following on an

application from the Borough Council, the Ministry of Health have issued an Order to be cited as The City of Leeds, etc. (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, and dated the 3rd of March, 1920, making Measles and German Measles compulsorily notifiable in Darlington and certain other districts by medical practitioners, parents, guardians, or other persons, in the same manner as under the Regulations of 1915.

Whooping Cough caused 2 deaths; both of which occurred between the ages from 2 to 5 years.

In addition to the above, deaths occurred from the following causes of cases removed to the Isolation Hospital:—

1 from Influenza and Jaundice, 1 from Tuberculous Meningitis, 1 from Miscarriage (3rd month), Salpingitis—Rural District patient; 1 from Uterine Fibroid and Intestinal Toxaemia.

These patients were admitted to Hospital as cases of Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Scarlet Fever, and Enteric Fever respectively.

Under the Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis) Regulations, 1918, which came into force on the 1st of January 1919 (for a period of one year) 2 cases of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and 2 cases of Acute Polio-Encephalitis were notified during the year; 1 case of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, and one of Acute Polio-Encephalitis were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital; the latter case was fatal and was finally diagnosed as Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

NOTE.—By the Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis) Regulations, 1919, the notification of these diseases is extended until further notice.

Under the Public Health (Cerebro-Spinal Fever) Regulations, 1919, which came into operation on the 16th June, 1919, the Council of any Administrative County and of any

County Borough may provide or arrange—

- (1) For the examination and treatment of any person who for the time being is in the County or Borough as the case may be and is either suspected to be suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, or has been in contact with a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from the disease ;
- (2) For the provision of serum and vaccine for the treatment of cases or suspected cases of the disease, together with the necessary apparatus for the use of the serum or vaccine.

These Regulations rescind the earlier Public Health (Cerebro-Spinal Fever) Regulations, 1918 which came into operation on 1st April, 1918.

Two cases were notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year and both were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. Both cases died. One was finally diagnosed as Tuberculous Meningitis.

Under The Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1919, which came into force on 1st March 1919, the following diseases were made notifiable by Medical Practitioners :—Malaria, Dysentery, Trench Fever, Acute Primary Pneumonia, and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. The following cases have been notified during the year :—

Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	36
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia	45	(1 removed to Isolation Hospital).				
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	139	(11 removed to Isolation Hospital).				

Under an arrangement with the Ministry of Pensions, Medical Officers of Pensions Boards notify the Ministry of Health of cases of demobilized soldiers suffering from Malaria

who state that they are not being treated by medical practitioners and therefore presumably have not been notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the Malaria, Dysentery, &c., Regulations. The Ministry of Health forward particulars of these notifications to the Medical Officers of Health who utilize the information in the same way as would be done if the cases had been notified to them in the ordinary manner. Under this arrangement notices of 21 cases of Malaria and 1 of Dysentery attending the Ministry of Pensions Boards were forwarded by the Ministry of Health. All the cases of Malaria and Dysentery notified under the 1919 Regulations and under the last mentioned arrangement were contracted abroad.

Twenty-eight cases of **Ophthalmia Neonatorum** were notified during the year.

Darlington Queen's Nurses.—In July an agreement was entered into with the Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association with reference to the utilization of the services of their Nurses for the nursing of expectant mothers, maternity nursing; for cases of puerperal fever, measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea in young children, and of ophthalmia neonatorum, at a fee of 1s. per visit with a minimum of £25 per annum.

Under this agreement the Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association undertook the nursing of four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum paying seventy seven visits. All four made a good recovery. No other cases of Infectious Diseases were attended by the Association under the agreement during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Hospital Accommodation.—In August an agreement was entered into with the Darlington General Hospital to provide two cots for children suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum at the charge of three guineas per patient per week while in use.

Under this arrangement 65 in-patient days treatment were

provided at the General Hospital during 1919 for three children suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum as follows :—

1 female 8 days ; 1 female 45 days ; and 1 female 12 days.

Rabies.—Copies of the Memorandum on the procedure recommended to be followed in the event of persons being bitten by dogs suspected or ascertained to be rabid, as revised in April and in June, 1919, were sent to all medical practitioners in the town calling their attention to the facilities provided for the treatment of such persons. Fortunately no cases arose during the year in which it was necessary to make use of these facilities.

Influenza.—During the year there were 106 deaths from this disease, 65 of males and 41 of females. The deaths in the various months of the year were as follows :—

January	...	...	4	April	...	...	8
February	...	...	23	May	...	...	6
March	...	...	63	June	...	...	2

In accordance with the suggestion of the Local Government Board an Influenza Emergency Sub-Committee was formed in March to deal with the outbreak of Influenza. Cases of Influenza Pneumonia had been treated in the General Hospital, but as the accommodation proved insufficient, this Committee arranged to open a Ward Block in the Fever Hospital for cases of Influenza Pneumonia recommended for treatment by their medical attendants, and a number of Home Helps were engaged to perform household duties when the housewife was incapacitated from this disease. All medical practitioners in the town were notified of these arrangements, and the Superintendent of the Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association kindly undertook to supervise the Home Helps. Under these schemes 12 cases of Pneumonia were treated in hospital. The Home Helps were at work from the 17th of March to the 19th of May; altogether 24 cases of Influenza in 16 families were

attended by the Home Helps who gave a service of 200 days in all. As in the previous year, bills were posted in the town calling attention to the dangerous nature of Influenza and the precautions likely to prevent its spread. The action of the Emergency Sub-Committee was highly successful and greatly appreciated by the patients.

Venereal Diseases.—During the year the question of the extension of the scheme for treatment at the General Hospital, Greenbank, has been under consideration; certain alterations have already been carried out, and further improvements and extensions are contemplated. The number of new patients and the attendances for treatment have greatly increased, the numbers being nearly double those for 1918. A meeting of general practitioners was held at the Hospital in January, at which Dr. R. W. A. Bolam discussed and explained with demonstrations the treatment of venereal diseases by private medical practitioners. The meeting was well attended by medical practitioners from the town and neighbourhood and much appreciated.

The General Hospital Scheme at present provides treatment in connexion with the Skin Department at 5.30 p.m. on Fridays for males, and at 3 p.m. on Tuesdays for females.

TREATMENT.

AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, DARLINGTON, 1919.

Number of out-patients attending for

first time:—

			Males.	Females.
Syphilis	...	...	90	45
Gonorrhœa	...	...	103	15
Other conditions	...	...	5	1
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	...	...	18	1
			216	62
Total attendances	...	...	1385	399

Number of in-patient days in the General Hospital, Darlington, in 1919:—

1 patient, 8 days, male, Syphilis.

2 patients, 17 days, females, Syphilis.

3 patients, 50 days, females, Gonorrhoea.

AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA INFIRMARY, NEWCASTLE. 1919.

Number of out-patients treated for first time:—

	Males.	Females.
Syphilis	... ... ... 2	... ... ... 1
Total number of attendances...	6	18

Bacteriological Examinations of Darlington patients made at the Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, during the year:—

	For Darlington Clinic	For other Clinics	For Private Practitioners.	TOTAL.
Gonococci	39	..	3	42
Wasserman Reaction	93	7	35	135

Tuberculosis.—There were 83 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1919, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... 36	... 26 ...	62
Tuberculous Meningitis	... 3	... 3 ...	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	10	15
	—	—	—
	44	39	83

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 247 cases were notified, 143 of males, and 104 of females, 2 under 1 year of age; 13 between 1 and 5; 74 between 5 and 15; 47 between 15 and 25; 85 between 25 and 45; 24 between 45 and 65; and 2 above 65 years. Of these 25 came from Harrow-

gate Hill Ward; 37 from North Road Ward; 46 from Eastbourne Ward; 8 from Cockerton Ward; 23 from Pierremont Ward; 37 from Central Ward; 42 from West Ward; and 29 from South Ward.

The **Treatment of Tuberculosis** was, as in previous years, carried out in conjunction with the Durham County Tuberculosis Scheme. Particulars relating to treatment in institutions during 1919 are given below:—

PULMONARY CASES.

	Insured.		Not Insured.		TOTAL	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under treatment at the beginning of the year ...	6	2	3	8	9	10
Admitted	46	10	10	17	56	27
Discharged	40	11	11	19	51	30
Under treatment at the end of the year	12	1	2	6	14	7
Number of days treatment ...	3168	688	1574	1490	4742	2178

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

Under treatment at the beginning of the year ...	..	..	5	..	5	..
Admitted	8	1	20	13	28	14
Discharged	7	1	19	8	26	9
Under treatment at the end of the year	1	..	6	5	7	5
Number of days treatment ...	528	36	1744	688	2272	724

Number of days' treatment of patients discharged during the year 1919:—

Pulmonary	2601	651	1246	1287	3847	1938
Non-Pulmonary	474	36	931	207	1405	243

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The number of persons who attended the Dispensary during 1919 was 451, and the number of attendances made was 1,476. About 85 per cent of these patients reside in the Borough.

During the year 284 first visits and 1,330 re-visits were paid to houses by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors. The figures for the previous 3 years were as follows:—

Year.	First Visits.	Re-visits.
1916	142	1,491
1917	172	1,199
1918	150	741

Tuberculosis Care Committee.—A Tuberculosis Care Committee was constituted in accordance with a resolution confirmed by the Borough Council in August, 1918. A scheme was drawn up and received provisional approval by the Local Government Board in May, 1919, final approval by the Ministry of Health being granted on the 29th of January, 1920.

The object of the Tuberculosis Care Scheme is the voluntary care of tuberculous persons residing in the County Borough and the raising and maintaining of their resistance to the germs of disease in various ways. The work has been carried on in close relation with the remedial work of the Dispensary and Sanatorium. Its results have been attained not merely by the provision of material help but also by friendly encouragement and advice to patients as to the modes of life and the means of obtaining necessities suitable to each case. In special cases, as the result of the work of members of the Care Committee, grants have been obtained from the Local War Relief and War Pensions Committees. Friendly visits from the members of the Care Committee have also had a good effect in encouraging patients to persist in treatment recommended. Most valuable help has been given by the Medical Officer of the Dispensary. During the year 34 cases have been dealt with by the Committee and financial assistance has been given in 17 cases from the funds of the Committee. The financial help obtained through the efforts of members of the Committee for eligible patients from the War

Relief Committee and War Pensions Committee has been quite comparable with the expenditure from the Care Committee's funds. An effort is always made to prevent overlapping with relief from other bodies. Members of the Darlington Board of Guardians who are also on the Care Committee have been able to give valuable information to the Committee about cases receiving relief from the Guardians. In general the policy of the Committee has been not to give relief where the patient is destitute, as the funds at the disposal of the Committee are not sufficient to completely support such cases. The Tuberculosis Care Committee has made a good start and seems destined to form an increasingly important part of the tuberculosis scheme of the Borough.

Bacteriological Examinations.—The Table below gives the results of the examination of specimens sent to the Durham College of Medicine, or to the Laboratory, Military Hospital, York, from Darlington during the year:—

	Number of Specimens Submitted.	RESULTS.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	7	2	5
Diphtheria	44	13	31
Enteric Fever.. ..	9	4	5
Tuberculosis	79	14	65
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	..	1

GENERAL.

Water Supply.—The Borough is supplied by the Corporation Waterworks with water pumped from the River Tees at the extreme West end of the Borough, and purified by filtration; chemical and microscopical examinations of its quality are made by the Borough Analyst. No evidence of excessive lead solvency has been found during the year. It is desirable that the recommendation of the Committee in 1914 that plans

and estimates be prepared of the cost of constructing additional filtration plant and storage at the Tees Cottage Waterworks, should be proceeded with as soon as circumstances will allow.

Rivers and Streams.—There is very little trade pollution of the rivers and streams in the town. Some pollution is caused by occupiers of gardens and allotments throwing refuse into the streams. The Cockerbeck is particularly liable to this form of pollution.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewage of the town is conveyed to the Sewage Farm situated in the Skerne Valley about a mile to the South of the town. Storm overflows are provided at certain points. The sewage is treated by broad irrigation. The question of the adequacy of this scheme should receive early attention.

Closet Accommodation.—As will be seen from page 40 of the report of the Sanitary Inspector the work of improving the closet accommodation in the town has been recommenced after the pause caused by the war. The difficulties due to high prices and the shortage of labour are however still serious.

The total number of sanitary conveniences in the Borough is as follows :—

Water Closets	...	...	...	9,081
Privy Middens	...	...	...	155
Combined privy-ashpits	...	...	...	6,738
Privy-pans	...	...	...	175
			Total	16,149

Scavenging.—During the war the condition of the streets and the removal of refuse suffered on account of the shortage of men and horses. Improvement is already visible and it is to be hoped that the standard of pre-war years will soon be reached and maintained.

The Work of the Sanitary Inspectors and other Officers

engaged in sanitary work, is described in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector which is printed herewith. The work of supervising the food supply has been energetically carried out during the year. The amount of meat condemned has been large, partly on account of delays in delivery due to Government Control of supplies.

The following Acts of Public Health interest have been adopted in the Borough :—

Baths and Wash-houses Acts of 1846 and 1847.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (except sections 48, 82, 83, 92 and 94).

The most important local Act dealing with Public Health matters is the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872. This Act conferred on the Darlington Council powers with regard to closing property unfit for human habitation of the same character as those contained in the most recent Acts.

On May 30th, 1911, an Order was obtained from the Local Government Board, under Section 50 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades of fat melter or fat extractor, fish fryer, gut scraper, rag and bone dealer, and candle maker within the Borough to be offensive trades.

Section 92 of the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872, requires that all private slaughter-houses in the Borough should be licensed.

Under the City of Leeds, &c., (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, Measles and German Measles are now notifiable in the same way as previously under the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1915.

HOUSING.

In accordance with the desire of the Ministry of Health the following particulars with reference to Housing are collected together ; the reference figures being to the Sections of the Memorandum of the Ministry.

I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

- (1) *Number of houses* 13,953.

Number of houses for the working classes, 12,658.

There were 6 *new houses for the working classes* completed and 5 in course of erection during 1919.

- (2) *Population* estimated by the Registrar General 66,729.

The number estimated from the Food Cards issued at the end of 1919 suggests a population of 64,316 which agrees very well with the Registrar General's estimated population for the death rate 64,058. I am therefore of opinion that the Registrar General's estimate of the whole population is fairly accurate.

(3) (a) and (b) *Housing Scheme*.—To deal with the shortage of houses, the Housing Scheme as approved by the Ministry of Health, contemplates the erection of 1,811 houses, as follows :—

Houses with Living Room, Scullery and				
two bedrooms	...	...	...	200
Living Room, Scullery and three bedrooms	...	...	...	516
Parlour, Living Room, Scullery and two bedrooms	...	...	...	320
Parlour, Living Room, Scullery and three bedrooms	...	...	...	700
Parlour, Living Room, Scullery and four bedrooms	...	...	...	75

In addition to the houses here mentioned the scheme has been extended (August 1920) to include 500 houses for employees of the North Eastern Railway who will come

to the town in connexion with the proposed extensions of the Railway Works.

These houses are to be built twelve to the acre and for this purpose it is proposed to acquire 322 acres situated near St. Paul's Church, in Thompson Street, at Cockerton, Polam Hill Farm, and Hunden's Farm.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

(1). *Extent.*—The Sanitary Survey of the Health Department, which owing to war conditions it was not possible to complete, gives particulars relating to 4,705 separate tenements. Among these were

16	one roomed tenements	of which 5 were over-crowded with a total number of occupiers of	34
358	two roomed tenements	133 „ „ „	803
1339	three „ „ „	286 „ „ „	2437
1859	four „ „ „	157 „ „ „	1612
818	five „ „ „	18 „ „ „	224
200	six „ „ „	4 „ „ „	59
82	seven „ „ „	1 „ „ „	19
17	eight „ „ „	1 „ „ „	20
14	nine „ „ „	1 „ „ „	19
1	twelve „ „ —	— „ „ „	—
1	fourteen „ „ —	— „ „ „	—
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
4705		606	5227
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

The information with regard to the number of occupants in the above has been obtained from the returns of the Food Control Office. Owing to the system on which the Sanitary Survey was planned, the above figures may be taken as a fair sample for the town. With this assumption the number of overcrowded households in the town may be taken as 1,800 occupied by 15,500 persons. Put in another way 5,227 people are living in overcrowded conditions in 1,895 rooms in the

districts surveyed ; which for the whole town would give 15,500 in 5,621 rooms.

According to the Census return for 1911 the overcrowding in Darlington was represented by 6,952 people in 2,603 rooms so that the overcrowding has been more than doubled since 1911.

It is to be understood that the term "overcrowding" here is used in the technical sense of more than two occupants per room.

(2). *Causes.*—Overcrowding arises from the ordinary growth of the town and the small number of houses built in recent years.

(3). *Measures dealing with overcrowding.*—The Housing and Town Planning Committee are taking steps as described in Paragraph I (3) above to deal with this overcrowding.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (a). *The general standard of housing* in the district is good though the faults commonly obtaining in industrial towns of monotonous long rows exist here.

(b). The *defects generally found existing in unfit houses* are want of through ventilation, lack of scullery and pantry accommodation, and in old houses the damp condition of the walls.

(2). *Action has been taken as regards unfit houses* under Section 68 of the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872 which corresponds in the main with the more recent Housing Acts. During the year one closing order was made. Successful proceedings were taken in two instances against occupiers who had not complied with such orders.

(3). *The principal difficulties in remedying unfitness* are scarcity of materials and labour, and the impossibility of housing the occupiers who would have to be removed during

the operations. It is hoped that this difficulty will disappear when the housing proposals of the Council are more advanced.

(4). *The conditions as regards water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal do not affect the housing question in the borough to any extent.*

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

(1). *Action taken as regards areas represented before the beginning of the year under Part I. or Part II. of the Housing Act of 1890.—None.*

(2). *Particulars of, and action taken as regards, areas represented during the year.—None.*

(3). *Information as to complaints made during the year that areas were unhealthy and action taken.—None received.*

V.—BY-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

The existing By-Laws are generally adequate.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

There are in the Borough 144 houses occupied by 581 persons which are considered to be incapable of being made fit for human habitation. It is the intention of the Medical Officer of Health to report these houses to the Health and Sanitary Committee for closing orders as soon as other housing accommodation can be provided for the present occupants. There are also 304 houses seriously defective but capable of being made habitable. The majority of these houses are tenement houses but not suitable for occupation of this kind. It is the intention of the Medical Officer of Health to report these to the Health and Sanitary Committee and to suggest that the houses should be converted into single dwellings, but this action will have to be deferred until accommodation can be found for the inhabitants who will be displaced in this way.

(1). *No complaints were made by householders of houses unfit for habitation.*

(2). *1,495 houses were inspected during the year.* Of these 22 were considered to be unfit and incapable of being made fit for human habitation. 189 were considered as unfit but capable of being made fit for human habitation.

(3). *Notices to remedy defects* were served in respect of 768 houses. In 297 of these cases the Notices were complied with by the end of the year; none of these repairs were carried out by the Local Authority. Steps were not taken to close the unfit houses on account of the lack of housing accommodation for the tenants who would be dispossessed.

(4). *No closing orders* were made or determined.

(5). *Demolition Orders.*—None.

(6). *Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily.*—None.

(7). *Obstructive buildings*—No representations were made under Section 38 of the Housing Act of 1890 and no such buildings were demolished during the year.

(8). *Staff engaged in Housing work.*—In addition to the ordinary staff of the Health Department and the Borough Surveyor, two Architectural Assistants, and one Surveyor's Assistant, have been engaged on the Borough Surveyor's staff to deal wholly with the Housing Scheme.

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE OF “RESIDENTS” IN DARLINGTON, 1919. (Figures supplied by the Registrar-General.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex.	All Ages.		0—		1—		2—		5—		25—		45—		65—		Deaths in Institutions Residents and Non-Residents.	
All causes	Uncertified		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Enteric Fever	..	M.	516	100	20	26	21	19	25	22	19	64	114	152	111	M.	111			
2. Small-pox	..	M.	494	88	20	6	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	4	13	F.	88		
3. Measles	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Scarlet Fever	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Whooping Cough	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Diphtheria and Croup	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Influenza	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Erysipelas	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Rheumatic Fever	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Meningitis	..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE I.—Continued.

TABLE II.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.		1-2 Weeks.		2-3 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.		Total under 4 weeks		4 Weeks— 3 Months.		3-6 Months.		6-9 Months.		9-12 Months.		Total Deaths under 1 Year	
	Certified	Uncertified	41	4	10	1	10	2	12	..	73	7	27	4	25	2	26	24	175	13
All causes																				
{ Smallpox
Chickenpox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Influenza
{ Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)
{ Diarrhoea
Enteritis
Gastritis
Gastro-enteritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at birth
Atelectasis	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Congenital Malformations	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth	19	3	..	4	..	3	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
{ Atrophy, Debility, and
Marasmus	10	..	1	..	2	..	..	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Other Causes	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7
Totals	45	11	12	12	12	80	31	27	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	188	188

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, 1,274; illegitimate, 91.

Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate infants, 169; illegitimate infants, 19.

ALL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL
DURING THE YEAR 1919, ACCORDING TO WARD AND AGE.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole Borough.						Total Cases notified in each Ward.						Total cases removed to Hospital.			
	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.	North Road	Hartwogate Hill	Eastbourne	Cockerton	Pierremont	Central	West	South	
Smallpox ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	100	..	14	63	16	7	..	13	10	19	3	7	19	15	14	93
Erysipelas ..	27	..	229	2	28	161	32	5	1	10	5	6	4	3	2	1
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	155	..	2	25	34	72	20	2	2	12	21	28	5	6	2	21
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	64	..	11	37	9	3	2	..	..	12	9	15	2	2	9	10
Measles & German Measles ..	1187	39	543	587	8	9	..	1	237	145	245	121	137	117	47	138
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
+ Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Influenza Pneumonia ..	139	1	17	17	34	47	19	4	26	17	26	15	15	14	18	11
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	45	1	7	10	8	9	8	2	5	12	7	1	5	7	2	6
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	12028	73	626	906	150	194	68	11	418	288	370	182	205	219	130	216

* Included under this heading is 1 case finally diagnosed as Tuberculous Meningitis.
+ Included under this heading is 1 case finally diagnosed as Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Borough Fever Hospital, Hunden's Lane, Darlington, 112 beds used for Enteric and Scarlet Fevers and Diphtheria. Four Ward Blocks and Discharge Block.
Borough Smallpox Hospital on the Eastern Boundary of the Borough—35 beds.

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1919, TAKEN DAILY
AT THE SOUTH PARK, DARLINGTON.

MONTH.	Barometer Reading. (Inches.)		Temperature Registered. (Degrees Fahr.)		Total Rainfall (in inches). Greatest Rainfall in any 24 hours. Depth (in ins.).	Date of Greatest Fall.	Number of days on which rain fell .01 inches or more.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.			
January	30.4	28.8	48	20	2.28
February	30.5	28.8	14	1.48	0.28
March	30.4	28.8	55	17	2.23
April	30.6	28.7	66	26	1.44
May	30.3	29.5	80	33	0.97
June	30.4	29.5	85	40	0.76
July	30.2	29.5	78	40	1.04
August	30.2	29.1	82	35	2.14
September	30.4	29.3	81	30	0.68
October	30.5	29.3	67	29	3.65
November	30.3	29.1	58	18	3.07
December	29.9	28.7	53	22	2.45
Totals	22.19	..
Averages	1.85	..
						180	..
						15.0	..

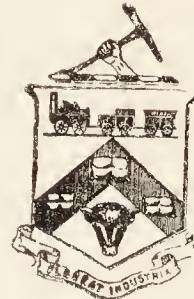
REMARKS ON THE YEAR.

It will be seen from the above records that the driest month of the year was September, with only 0.68 inches of rain, while the wettest month was October. The wettest day of the year was the 29th October when 1.07 inches of rain fell. The first six months of the year showed 9.16 inches of rain and the last six months 13.3 inches. November shews the greatest number of days on which rain fell, namely 23 for the month. The rainfall for the year shews 22.19 inches or nearly 3 inches under the average rainfall for Darlington which is 25 inches per year.

5th January, 1920.
South Park, Darlington.

JAMES MORRISON, Parks Superintendent.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1919,

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

JNO. R. COPPING, A. R. SAN. I.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

DARLINGTON:

JAMES DODDS, PRINTERS, 33 AND 34, NORTHGATE.

—
1920.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1919.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health and Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information my Annual Report for 1919.

General Sanitary Work.—During the past year 2,348 Informal Notices were served upon the owners of property in respect of nuisances existing thereon, and in very many cases the nuisances were abated without further action being necessary. The remaining cases where the notices were not complied with were included in my monthly reports submitted to you. Upon your instructions 1,745 Statutory Notices for the abatement of nuisances were served during the year. The total number of nuisances abated in compliance with notices served during the year was 2,352.

The following is a summary of the various headings under which such Notices were served :—

			Number of Informal Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Council.	Number of Nuis- ances abated after Notice.
Dwelling Houses and Schools—					
Foul Conditions	...	...	15	1	14
Structural Defects	...	...	1250	1019	1289
Overcrowding	...	...	2	...	...
Lodging Houses	...	...	2	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	6	...	6
Ashpits and Privies	...	...	185	209	216
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	10	6	14
Water Closets—					
Drains Stopped up and Defec- tive Fittings	...	...	281	131	327
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	88	77	54
House Drainage—					
Yard, Scullery, & Cellar Drains, and Down Pipes stopped up and Defective Drains	...	...	172	75	194
Water Supply to Houses	...	...	15	7	17
Pigstyes	...	...	1	1	2
Animals and Poultry Improperly kept			12	6	10
Defective Sinks or Slopstones	...	...	67	49	75
Water supply to W.C.'s	...	...	6	...	6
Slaughterhouses	...	...	1	1	2
No Slopstones	...	...	235	163	124
Totals	...	...	2348	1745	2352

Closing Orders.—During the year 1 Closing Order was made under the powers contained in Section 68 of The Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872.

The notice was not complied with and proceedings were taken on the 18th December, 1919, against the defaulting

occupier, and the Magistrates made an Order for the premises to be vacated and inflicted a fine of £3 and costs.

Proceedings were also taken at the same time against the defaulting occupier in respect of the outstanding Closing Order referred to in my report for 1918, and a similar Order was made and a fine of £2 and costs imposed.

The Housing (Inspecting of District) Regulations, 1910—During the year, 1,495 houses were inspected in accordance with the above Regulations, 22 houses were found to be unfit and cannot be made fit for human habitation, 189 houses are unfit but can be made fit by the carrying out of considerable structural alterations. In 768 cases, notices were served for the remedying of sanitary defects, and in 297 cases such notices were complied with.

One Closing Order was made under Section 68 of the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872, as previously referred to, but no steps were taken in respect of the other houses unfit for habitation, owing to the impossibility of finding accommodation for the displaced tenants.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The work of dealing with sanitary conveniences (chiefly old privy-middens) which were in such a foul state as to be a nuisance, had to be almost discontinued during the war period, but active steps have been recommenced to compel the substitution of water closets and ashbins in such cases.

During the year 94 notices were served under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and in 37 cases such notices were complied with and water closets and ashbins fixed, leaving 57 outstanding.

The following is a revised table of the number of notices served and conversions made during the 8 years 1912-13-14-15-16-17-18-19.

Year	Notices Served	Complied with at 31st Dec., 1919	Notices re-served	Outstanding at 31st Dec., 1919
1912	743	739	1	3
1913	777	672	85	20
1914	589	501	38	50
1915	109	100	2	7
1916	64	35	0	29
1917	1	0	0	1
1918	1	0	1	1
1919	94	37	0	57
Totals	2378	2084	127	168

Infectious Disease.—The following are particulars of the fumigation of houses and other buildings, and the disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., during the year:—

	Fumigations.				Lots of Bedding and Clothing Disinfected.
	Hos- pitals.	Houses.	Schools and other Buildings	Rooms.	
Infectious Disease other than Tuber- culosis, Cancer, etc. ..	2	320	..	326	327
Tuberculosis ..	..	61	..	80	30
Cancer ..	..	4	..	6	4
Measles, etc. ..	5	5	2	6	7
Total ..	7	390	2	418	368

Factories and Workshops.—The number of Workshops, including Bakehouses, on the Register at the 31st December, 1919, was 387, and the number of Factories, 126.

The whole of the above have been regularly inspected, and the following is a list of the defects found and dealt with:—

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS.	Found.	Re-medied
Sanitary Accommodation—		
Insufficient	1	1
Unsuitable or Defective... ...	5	5
Not separate for Sexes	1	1
Want of Cleanliness	14	14
Want of Ventilation	3	3
Breach of special Sanitary requirements for Bakehouses	3	3
Yard and Water Closet Drains stopped up and Defective	3	3
Structural Defects	7	7
Total	37	37

Twelve notices of defects to be dealt with under the Public Health Acts were received from the Factory Inspector, and in each case the premises were inspected, notices served where necessary, and the defects remedied.

Outworkers.—During the year I received 7 lists containing the names of 8 Outworkers, and the premises of such Outworkers were also inspected.

Food and Drugs.—During the year 87 samples were taken for analysis as follows:—

New Milk	43
Drugs—Provisions, etc.	44
Total	87

Of the 43 samples of Milk, 20 were from Purveyors of Milk residing and carrying on business in the Borough, and 23 were from Purveyors of Milk carrying on business but not

residing in the Borough. 39 of such samples were morning samples, and the remaining 4 were afternoon samples.

45 were Formal samples, and the remaining 42 were Informal samples. 70 samples were of genuine quality and 17 were adulterated.

Of the 17 adulterated samples, 15 were Milk, and of these 9 were only slightly below standard, and further samples from the same Purveyors were subsequently taken. Proceedings were taken in respect of the remaining 6 adulterated samples, and in 2 cases (samples from same Vendor) the Magistrates decision was "that they were proper cases to bring before the Court, but not sufficient evidence to justify conviction." In 3 cases (samples from same Vendor) "Warranty" was pleaded in defence and the cases dismissed, and in the remaining case (being the Farmer who supplied the Milk in the last mentioned 3 samples) a fine of £10 and £10 costs was imposed.

Of the 2 remaining adulterated samples, 1 was of Borax which contained 21 parts per million of Arsenious Oxide above the limit fixed by the British Pharmacopœia for "Purified" Borax, but as this sample was not marked "Purified," no proceedings were taken, but a further sample was procured and found to be genuine. The remaining adulterated sample was of Calcined Magnesia which was only slightly adulterated, and no further steps taken.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods.—The total number of animals inspected at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards was 4,072.

There have also been 48 cases of emergency slaughter, involving 16 cows, 4 bullocks, 10 heifers, 1 bull, 1 calf, and 16 pigs notified to me for inspection, and as a result of these inspections the carcasses of 3 cows, 3 heifers, 1 calf, and 1 bull, portions only of the carcasses of 1 cow, 1 heifer, and 1

bullock, and the organs of 5 cows, 1 bullock, and 4 pigs, were condemned and destroyed.

The total weight of food surrendered and destroyed during the year was 14 tons 13 cwts. 6 stones $8\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

The whole of the food condemned was voluntarily surrendered to me by the owners and destroyed.

The following is a brief summary of all food condemned during the year:—

SUMMARY.

MEAT.

				Tons.	Cwts.	Stones.	Lbs.
41 whole Carcasses and all Organs				7	16	6	6
Portions of Carcasses	...	...	...	13	4		1
39 sets of Lungs	...	...	...	2	2		5
34 Livers and 4 boxes of Livers	...	...	...	5	6		12
Stomachs and Mesenteries	...	...	...			12	1
Udders and Kidneys	...	...	...			10	9
Frozen Beef	...	...	...			17	10
Frozen Tripe	...	...	...	14	2		9
Ham and Bacon	...	...	1	16	2		$3\frac{3}{4}$
				11	14	1	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit	...	...	...	2	15	5	4
70 Rabbits	...	...	...			10	2
Kippers	...	...	...			3	8
30 Eggs	...	...	...				4
Cheese	...	...	...			1	8
Apricot Pulp	...	...	...			9	0
31 tins Condensed Milk, Tomatoes, etc.	...	...	...			7	10
Total of Meat and other Foods condemned				14	13	6	$8\frac{3}{4}$

Slaughter-Houses.—The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1919, was 39, the whole of which

are licenced; 1 new licence was granted in lieu of an existing licence to be surrendered, and 1 licence was transferred during the year.

The whole of the slaughter-houses are regularly inspected and fairly well kept. Two Informal notices were served during the year and both complied with.

Offensive Trades.—During the year 1 licence has been granted to a Fish Frier. Applications were received in 4 cases for licences to carry on the business of Rag and Bone Dealers. In 2 cases licences were granted, in 1 case a permit was granted to continue the business up to the 24th November, 1919, and in the remaining case the application was refused. The number of premises now used for offensive trades and duly licenced, is 17, as follows:—

- 1 Gut Scraper.
- 1 Tripe Boiler.
- 9 Fish Friers.
- 1 Fellmonger.
- 2 Fat Rendering and Tripe Boiling.
- 1 Fat Rendering.
- 2 Rag and Bone Dealers.

There are also 22 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough, not on the Register, having been established prior to the date of the Order under which they were Scheduled as Offensive Trades.

The whole of the premises are under supervision, and are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—There were 27 Cowsheds and 86 Milksellers upon the Register at the 31st December, 1919, being an increase of 10 cowsheds as compared with the previous year, 19 milkshops having been discontinued, and 19 milksellers added to the Register.

All the premises have been inspected from time to time

and may be said to be fairly well kept.

Shops Acts, 1912-13.—There are still 2 Compulsory Orders in operation affecting respectively shops in which is carried on the Sale of Meat, and shops in which is carried on the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables, and Flowers. In two cases there were breaches of the Order relating to the Sale of Fruit, and warnings were issued.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are now 7 Common Lodging Houses on the Register, with accommodation for 401 lodgers, as compared with 6 Lodging Houses with accommodation for 227 lodgers at the 31st December, 1918, the increase being accounted for by the licence granted in respect of Airedale House (Tanfield's Orphanage) in East Street.

The whole of the Lodging-houses are regularly and frequently inspected, and the same are kept in a fair good condition, and the Byelaws fairly well observed.

Two Informal Notices were served during the year for the abatement of nuisances, and both of such notices were complied with.

In conclusion I take this opportunity of tendering to you my thanks for the support I have at all times received from you, and also to my staff for the valuable assistance rendered in the work of the department.

I am,

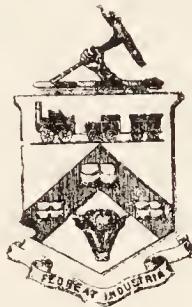
Your obedient servant,

JNO. R. COPPING,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

August, 1920.

County Borough of Darlington.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer,

S. G. MOSTYN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1919.

DARLINGTON:

JAMES DODDS, PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS, NORTHGATE.

—
1920.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
DARLINGTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my report on the work done by the School Medical Department during the year ending December 31st, 1919.

After being interrupted by the War in April, 1915, routine School Medical Inspection was re-begun on the return of the Assistant School Medical Officer on February 17th, 1919.

On May 9th, after the return of Mr. Holburn, the School Dental service was increased from two and a half sessions a week to four, the work being divided equally between Mr. Holburn and Mr. Horsley. I would call attention to their interesting report.

The attendances for treatment at the School Clinic increased by 30 per cent. during the year, and the time has arrived when improved facilities for this work are required.

At the end of the year Dr. Havelock resigned his appointment to undertake work under the Durham County Council. Dr. Havelock has throughout taken the greatest interest in the Darlington School Medical Service, and I have to thank him for many suggestions for its development.

To carry on the School Medical Service efficiently, further extensions are needed, and I would submit the following matters for the earnest attention of the Committee:—

The present staff needs to be increased: the Medical Officer is fully occupied with the inspection and treatment of

the children of the Elementary Schools, and in 1920 the pupils of the Secondary Schools will be added; a beginning has already been made with a Nursery School in Darlington; and schools of this type, which are likely to become more numerous in the future, take up a disproportionate amount of the time of the Medical Officer. The Nursing Staff must be greatly increased if the cleanliness inspection and the following up are to be really efficient.

In connexion with ear and eye work, cases not infrequently arise in which the opinion of a specialist is needed. If such specialists could attend even for one hour a week, unusual and difficult cases could be brought at those times by the School Medical Officer.

The question of tuberculous and mentally defective children needs attention; the extension of open air schools should be taken in hand as soon as possible.

As the home treatment of Scabies by ointments is often long and unsatisfactory, some arrangements for baths and disinfection of clothing are desirable. The establishment of a cleansing station would also enable the Authority to deal with verminous children under Section 122 of the Children Act, instead of under the attendance byelaws. Dr. Havelock suggests that the powers conferred by Section 15 (1) b, of the Education Act, 1918, to restrict or prohibit the employment of a child where the School Medical Officer's report shews such employment would be prejudicial should be exercised to the fullest extent in connexion with Scabies, where constant uncleanliness of the hands has an adverse effect on treatment.

I would finally suggest the need for an improved waiting room and lavatories for the children at the School Clinic. The present waiting room is inadequate, and every child attending the Clinic should be expected to attend in a cleanly condition.

On behalf of the Officials of the School Medical Service,
I wish to thank your Committee for their continued support,
and to acknowledge the kind co-operation of your administrative staff and the teachers.

Your obedient servant,

S. G. MOSTYN.

Health Office,

Feehams,

Darlington,

30th April, 1920.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1919.

After the return from Military Service of Dr. Havelock on the 17th February, and of Mr. Holburn on 9th May, the work of the School Medical Service was resumed in general on the same lines as in 1914, though the quantity of work to be done had greatly increased. An outline of the methods employed in carrying out the work is given below:—

The number of children in the Darlington Elementary Schools at mid-year 1919 was:—

Boys	...	3,873	}	Total	... 11,647
Girls	...	4,134			
Infants	...	3,640			

Medical Inspection.—Children belonging to the code age groups have been selected from a birth period of 4 months for each round of the schools, the intention being to complete three rounds within the year. It has however been found difficult to get through the required numbers under this arrangement, and it is suggested that in future only two complete rounds of the schools should be attempted in the year; the children being selected for each round from a birth period of six months.

In order to leave the School Nurse's time as free as possible for other work, she has not accompanied the Medical Officer to the schools for routine inspection.

Following Up.—A list of the physical defects found at each inspection is left with the Head Teacher at the end of the visit. The teacher is asked to make inquiries of the children from time to time as to what has been done. These lists are looked over and the children seen again by the Medical Officer at his next visit to the school. Cases needing special attention in regard to following up are reported to the Nurse

to be visited either at school or at home. Children overdue at the Clinic are notified by card that their attendance is requested, and visited at home when necessary.

Clinic Arrangements.—The plan adopted has been similar to that which was followed in 1914 and 1915. The Clinic is open each afternoon from 2 to 5, and general treatment of minor ailments goes on during the whole of this time. Refraction and X-Ray cases are seen by special appointment. The Clinic is suffering from the inconvenience caused by the lack of a suitable waiting-room. The passage is at times uncomfortably and unhealthily crowded, and the reluctance of parents to wait under these conditions has had an adverse effect on their attendance.

Minor Ailments.—These cases are generally dealt with by the Nurse who refers all doubtful or special cases to the Medical Officer.

Refraction.—Children whose eyesight has been found to be defective pay a preliminary visit to the Clinic, at which an appointment is made for fuller examination, and a small quantity of atropine ointment is given to be used at home. Verbal instructions are given for the ointment to be applied three times before the child comes up for retinoscopy. Where this is unlikely to be done properly, atropine and cocaine drops are instilled by the Nurse before the actual examination. These eyes are examined by retinoscopy and the results confirmed by test types. In doubtful cases the eyes are further examined by test types after they have recovered from the effects of the midriatic before the glasses are ordered. Very difficult cases are referred to Dr. Hern at Greenbank for a further opinion. The children are invited to attend the Clinic again for the glasses to be examined after they have been worn for about a month. Re-examinations of 20 cases previously prescribed for, have been made during the year. It was necessary to change the glasses in 14 of these cases.

In 8 cases glasses were provided by the Education Committee.

Three cases of squint in which glasses have brought about no improvement, were referred from the Clinic to Greenbank Hospital for operation. Eight such operations for squint were performed at the Hospital during the year.

The effect of bad conditions in the homes and the schools on eye conditions generally, and particularly on cases of squint, blepharitis and conjunctivitis, must be emphasized.

X-Rays.—Owing to trouble with the tubes, no cases were treated in this way between November and the end of the year. Largely for this reason, the proportion of cases of ringworm treated by X-Rays is smaller, and the proportion treated by ointment larger, than was the case last year. The technique adopted has been the same as last year. A few cases of radio-dermatitis have occurred, but in all of them the inflammatory condition subsided and the hair returned after continued treatment.

Dental Treatment.—See the special report on pages 58 and 59, and Tables VI. and VII.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—123 cases needing operation were treated at Greenbank Hospital. Of these, 29 were sent from the Clinic. On the whole this arrangement has worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

Mental Deficiency.—Owing to shortage of accommodation in the existing school, it has been impossible to admit all the mentally defective children known to the authority. A special report of all the children suspected by the Head Teachers was made in the autumn, and 30 children thus reported were examined by the School Medical Officer by Binet's tests. Existing vacancies were filled from this list, and as further vacancies occur they are being filled by the most suitable cases. Seven children were examined at the Special School

for Schedule F., and the highest number of children on the books was thirty-one.

One child has been reported to the Local Education Authority as suitable for admission to a residential special school, and one as requiring notification to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Nursery School.—The Nursery School is visited each Friday afternoon, when one hour is devoted to routine inspection of the children. Extra visits are paid when requested by the Head Teacher for emergencies or special reason. Minor treatment, including nasal douching, etc., is carried out by the Sister at the school.

The school opened January 27th, 1919.

Number of children on the books during the year, 95, of these 28 were over 4 and under 5 years old when admitted.

The preference in admission of applicants is to those of 2 years. Number of children examined, 74 (boys, 42; girls, 32). All were summoned to examination, but out of the 95, those who were not examined were either ill, absent, or too "nervous" to allow examination, or left the district before their turn came round. Number of re-examinations, 15.

After examination some children made one or more attendances at the Clinic during Nursery School hours on certain days; for the main part the Nursery School Superintendent and Staff were instrumental in "following up" the School Medical Officer's instructions for treatment.

Clinic cases treated on such lines ...	10
Ear Syringed	1
Simple Eye treatment (ointment) ...	2
Bandaging for Squint (1st stages) ...	3
Nasal Douches	31
Impetigo	23

Scalp Treatment	...	...	...	12
Verminous Clothing	...	...	...	5
Rickets	...	...	...	10
Breathing Exercises after Adenoid Operations	...	...	...	14

The Open Air School was open from 16th June to 3rd October. Twenty-five cases were selected from elder girls, chiefly pre-tuberculous cases, or suffering from glandular enlargement. On the average the weight of the children increased more than five per cent.

The number of separate attendances at the School Clinic was 11,227, of which 8,366 were for treatment and 2,861 for advice. 162 new cases of Ringworm, of which 112 were of ringworm of the scalp, came under treatment in addition to 35 from the previous year. Fifty cases of ringworm were treated by ointments, 58 cases of ringworm of the scalp were treated by X-Rays. Of the 197 cases under treatment, 145 were cured and re-admitted to school during the year, leaving 52 still under treatment.

Cleanliness Inspection.—The School Nurse paid 181 visits to 20 schools, and 615 home visits in connexion with the cleanliness of the children. The number of children examined was 6,001; of these, 731 were found to have nits in their hair, and 2 had verminous bodies. In the case of the 733 children, treatment was advised and explained; these children were then inspected every two or three weeks. The number found free from nits at the end and beginning of the terms was 142, 153, 190, 379, and 402, and the remaining 331 in all cases showed improvement.

Infectious Diseases.—The cases of infectious disease notified by the teachers during the course of the year were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	34
Measles and German Measles			...	401
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	21
Diphtheria	...	...	...	16
Ringworm	...	...	...	4
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	45
Mumps	...	...	...	326
Other Conditions	...	...	...	1
				—
				848

Dodmire Infant School was closed from 24th October to 7th November, inclusive, on account of measles and chicken pox.

Employment of Children is at present regulated under the Employment Byelaws sanctioned by the Home Office in 1905. Under these Byelaws for the year ending 31st March, 1920, the number of licences for Street Trading dealt with was as follows :—

35 licences have been issued.

33 licences have been returned.

Balance from previous year 50 licences, making a total of 52 licences in use.

During this period there was no prosecution for illegal employment, the few cases of infringement being satisfactorily dealt with by warning letters.

New Byelaws regulating the Employment of children have been drafted and forwarded to the Home Office.

The Education Committee's Juvenile Employment Officer gives advice re employment and help and placing "leavers" in suitable occupations.

The Superintendent of Physical Instruction reports :—

Physical Training in the schools of the Borough has been carried out in accordance with the instructions contained in the Board of Education Syllabus of Physical Exercises, 1909.

Owing to the absence of myself and many teachers on Service between 1914 and 1919—and many of the School premises being occupied by the Military Authorities, it was not possible to maintain the high standard of Physical Training obtained in pre-war days. I am pleased, however, to be able to report that very satisfactory progress is being made.

Generally speaking the teachers, both head and assistants, are keen on Physical Training and, I believe, thoroughly recognise the value of this subject, not only from a Physical point of view, but as a valuable aid to other school subjects. Some teachers even maintain that three or four minutes of vigorous movements or simple balance exercises given daily, before taking a subject in which the class are backward, makes a wonderful improvement in that subject.

The training is carried out systematically in Winter as well as Summer. In some of the older schools this is very difficult, but teachers are encouraged to try, and are shown how to use the available floor space and spaces between desks to the best advantage, and it is astonishing the amount of work that can be done. If the weather is fine and dry but very cold, the classes are taken outside for marching, running, jumping, sliding, etc., and return to the classroom for the quieter exercises.

Teachers are encouraged to endeavour to make the Physical Training lesson as enjoyable as possible, by introducing good healthy games that can be quickly and easily carried out, and to allow a certain amount of freedom consistent with maintaining a firm but kindly discipline. The time allotted for Physical Training is a minimum of one hour per week, generally divided into three lessons of twenty minutes each. In some schools where the playground is used by two or three departments only two lessons of thirty minutes each are given. A few schools have been able to arrange for the use of playing fields ; in these schools regular organised games are taken.

In addition to the above there are Cricket and Football Leagues for boys carried on out of school hours. Hockey and Net-ball are played in some girls' schools.

Swimming Classes commence in May and terminate in September. Boys and girls, in separate classes, attend once a week. Unfortunately there is only one Public Baths in the Town and the children have to share the baths with adults. Attendance is therefore limited to children in the upper standards. Attendance is not compulsory but every encouragement is given to children to attend, and generally many more wish to attend than can be accommodated. A swimming gala is held each year. Shields are provided for the schools, boys and girls, obtaining greatest number of "points." There is also a Schools Athletic Meeting, for boys, girls and infants, held in July each year. Considerable interest is taken in this event by the scholars and a very large entry is obtained.

It will be seen, I think, from the above, that the physical welfare of the children is fairly well provided for ; much more might be done in the shape of providing playing fields and apparatus. The town is well provided with parks and recreation grounds, and it appears to me that the Parks Committee might be asked to set aside some portion of the open spaces for use of schools for Physical Training, games and sports, etc.

I would also suggest that certain apparatus such as football, cricket and hockey outfit should be provided, also Net-ball, hand balls, skipping ropes, jumping stands, small hurdles, etc., etc. Goalposts, jumping stands, hurdles, etc. could possibly be made in the Woodwork schools.

DENTAL REPORT.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the past year, treatment at the Dental Clinic, and inspections at the schools, was increased from May 9th to

double the amount, that is to say, to four sessions per week; Mr. Horsley taking two sessions and Mr. Holburn two sessions; thus enabling schools to be visited more frequently and necessary treatment to be undertaken to a much greater extent.

One point on which too great stress cannot be placed is preventative treatment, and the use of the tooth-brush with regularity, as clean teeth do not predispose to decay.

Mr. Holburn on visiting North Road Girls' Schools was asked by the Head Mistress to examine a class of girls, to note any improvement in the condition of the teeth, as Mr. Horsley by way of experiment had suggested twelve months previously that tooth-brushes be supplied and used during school hours. Mr. Holburn found that these childrens' mouths all showed a far higher standard than usual, with the exception of one child, who on subsequent inquiry was found to be a newcomer. From September last in order to find out what benefit had accrued from previous dental treatment, it was decided to go over again children inspected and treated three years previously (that is children now at the age of 11 years); also those inspected and treated two years ago (children now ten years old). The result has been most encouraging, many of the mouths showed a total absence of caries; and in mouths with decay present, in numerous cases on inquiry it was found that the child had failed to attend the Clinic, when advised for treatment previously. In this retrospective work, the number of children requiring treatment was considerably below the normal average, the necessary treatment being mostly in the nature of extracting deciduous (1st dentition) teeth remaining. The attendance at the Clinic is ever on the increase, and the refusals by parents to consent to the child's treatment are practically negligible.

F. HORSLEY.
H. HOLBURN.

**TABLE 1.—Number of Children Inspected
1st January, 1919, to 31st December, 1919.**

A. "Code" Groups.

		ENTRANTS.					
AGE.		3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys	55	167	48	38	308
Girls	69	145	28	24	266
Totals	124	312	76	62	574

AGE.	Intermediate Group.	LEAVERS.						Grand Total
		8	12	13	14	Other Ages	Total	
Boys	..	263	256	221	—	10	750	1058
Girls	..	260	265	239	2	9	775	1041
Totals	..	523	521	460	2	19	1525	2099

B. Groups other than "Code."

(1)	Intermediate Group (other than 8 years)	Special Cases†	Re-Examinations (i.e. No. of Children Re-Examined)
			(4)
Boys	..	10	176
Girls	..	9	257
Totals	..	19	433
			519

†Under this head are included all special cases which were medically inspected during the year, whether the inspection took place in the schools or at the inspection clinic, and from whatever source the cases were derived.

TABLE II.—Return of Defects Found in the Course of Medical Inspection in 1919.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Code Groups.		Specials.	
	Number referred for Treatment. (2)	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment. (3)	Number referred for Treatment. (4)	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment. (5)
SKIN—				
Skin Malnutrition	...	9	9	21
Uncleanliness—Head	...	44	44	...
Body	...	5	5	...
Ringworm—Head	...	5	...	3
Body
Scabies	...	3	...	...
Impetigo	...	17	...	8
Other Disease	...	5	2	3
EYE—				
Defective Vision and Squint	...	171	...	36
External Eye Disease	...	17	...	3
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	...	17	...	12
Ear Disease	...	17	17	7
TEETH—Dental Disease
(See special tables)				
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	...	58	...	29
Adenoids	...	41	...	21
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	82	...	15
Defective Speech	...	4	1	6
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—Organic	...	5	2	1
Functional	...	1	...	2
Anaemia	...	16	10	7
LUNGS—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Definite	...	6	1	11
Suspected	...	9	8	5
Chronic Bronchitis	...	6	1	15
Other Disease	...	15	14	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy	...	1	1	1
Chorea
Other Disease	...	4	3	...
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Glands	...	15	3	4
Bones and Joints	2
Other forms	1
Rickets	...	8	...	9
Deformities	...	1	...	...
Other Defects or Diseases	7	4

Table III.—Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1919.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially Blind)	Attending Public Elementary Schools	4	8	12	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	1	1	2	
	Not at School	2	1	3	
Deaf & Dumb (including partially Deaf)	Attending Public Elementary Schools (partially deaf)	16	14	30	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	2	3	5	
	Not at School	...	1	1	
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble Minded	4	1	5	
	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	21	9	30	
	Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year	...	1	1	
	Not at School	2	1	3	
	Imbeciles	...	...	...
Idiots	At School	...	...	...
	Not at School	...	...	...
	
Epileptics	Attending Public Elementary Schools	7	2	9	
	Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	1	1	2	
	Not at School	2	2	4	
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	15	29	
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	...	...	...
	Not at School	4	1	5	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	9	9	18	
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	...	...	...
	Not at School	4	2	6	
Cripples other than Tubercular	Attending Public Elementary Schools	11	8	19	
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	...	2	2	
	Not at School	1	...	1	
*Dull or Backward	Retarded 2 years	21	5	26	
	Retarded 3 years	9	11	20	

*Judged according to age and standard.

TABLE IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1919.

**TABLE V —Inspection, Treatment, &c., of Children
during 1919.**

(1) The total number of children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing child) ...	2138
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under obser- vation (but not referred for treatment) ...	174
(3) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.)	511
(4) The number of children in (3) who received treat- ment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanli- ness, defective clothing, etc.)	384

TABLE VI. Dental Treatment.

SCHOOL.	No. of Children examined.			No. requiring treatment.			No. of parents consenting to treatment.	Per centage
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Albert Road ..	114	116	230	38	30	68	55	80·8
Beaumont Street ..	52	57	109	20	25	45	39	86·6
Bondgate ..	169	73	242	41	21	62	55	88·7
Borough Road ..	81	60	141	45	29	74	53	71·6
Cockerton ..	22	28	50	8	9	17	16	94·1
Corporation Road ..	106	88	194	53	39	92	78	84·7
Dodmire ..	61	47	108	22	17	39	36	92·2
Gurney Pease ..	43	45	88	16	17	33	30	90·9
Harrowgate Hill ..	109	97	206	46	48	94	79	84·4
Holy Trinity ..	19	56	75	8	18	26	22	84·5
Kendrew Street ..	63	17	80	20	11	31	27	87·3
Reid Street ..	69	66	135	33	31	64	55	85·9
Rise Carr ..	63	53	116	31	32	63	41	65·5
St. Cuthbert's ..	27	21	48	10	9	19	17	89·9
St. John's ..	55	51	106	22	19	41	31	75·8
North Road ..	..	67	67	..	33	33	27	81·7
St. William's ..	34	40	74	19	17	36	31	86·4
St. Augustine's ..	47	49	96	24	19	43	35	81·7
Practising ..	..	25	25	..	6	6	4	66·4
Special ..	21	10	31	7	3	10	9	90·0
Total ..	1135	1065	2200	463	433	896	740	83·2

TABLE VII.

No. of children treated.	Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth.		Scalings, Dressings, Etc.
	Fillings.	Extractions.	Fillings.	Extractions.	
1919 { Boys ..	701	88	610	269	152
	Girls ..	651	107	479	244
Total, 1919 ..	1352	195	1089	513	273
Total, 1918 ..	788	20	669	114	225
					378
					129

